

1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs); four juvenile correctional centers (JCCs), including the Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC); and two halfway houses. DJJ audits and certifies 35 CSUs (including three locally-operated CSUs), 18 group homes, 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs), four JCCs, two halfway houses. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities. (Prior to September 2013, the Board of Juvenile Justice was responsible for the certification process.)

Agency Description

DJJ's mission, vision, and values are the following:

Mission

DJJ protects the public by preparing court-involved youth to be successful citizens.

Vision

DJJ is committed to excellence in public safety by providing effective interventions that improve the lives of youth, strengthening both families and communities within the Commonwealth.

Values

The values of DJJ are referred to as Knowledge and PRIDE:

Knowledge: We stay on the cutting edge of effective juvenile justice by keeping abreast of facts, information, data, and best practices as they become available. To achieve the agency's mission, we apply this knowledge with competence according to laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. The youth, families, and communities we work with are our first priority.

Professionalism: As representatives and ambassadors of DJJ, we always adhere to our standards of conduct by behaving responsibly, appropriately, and with discipline.

Respect: We treat everyone equitably and impartially, recognizing the diversity of individuals and their viewpoints. We are aware of body language, tone, and words during our conversations. We acknowledge the issues of others and always strive for a clear solution. The "Golden Rule" is standard operating procedure: treat others the way you wish to be treated.

Integrity: We are honest, truthful, and non-judgmental in all our professional interactions. We follow policy and procedures and accept responsibility for our actions. Our decisions are ethical and always honor confidentiality.

Dedication: We are fully committed to fulfilling the agency's mission. We serve as ambassadors of the agency, representing it with loyalty, enthusiasm, and perseverance. We can see the "big picture" and routinely make personal sacrifices for the good of the agency. We play as a team.

Effective Communication: We are good listeners. When we communicate with our clients, courts, customers, and colleagues, we do so clearly and concisely in a timely manner. Our communications are respectful, accurate, constructive, candid, and relevant, offering well-considered solutions.

To accomplish its mission, DJJ provides an integrated approach to juvenile justice. It brings together current research and best practices to better understand and modify delinquent behavior; to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities; and to manage activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

DJJ responds to court-involved juveniles using a balanced approach that provides (i) protection of public safety by control of juveniles' liberty through community supervision and secure confinement, (ii) a struc-



tured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both community and direct care settings to ensure accountability for juveniles' actions, and (iii) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse and aggression management treatment, support for academic and vocational education) to enable juveniles to become law-abiding members of the community upon release from DJJ's supervision.

DJJ is committed to the principle that the greatest impact on juvenile offending may be realized by focusing resources on those juveniles with the highest risk of reoffending and by addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Using a set of research- and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, DJJ classifies juveniles into different risk levels. These points include the initial decision to detain, the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision, and the classification of committed juveniles to guide appropriate placement within the direct care setting.

In addition to matching the most intensive resources to those juveniles with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful outcomes require services that are individualized to the needs of juveniles, families, and communities. Case-specific risk factors are assessed and addressed to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Issues implicated in juvenile offending include gang involvement, substance abuse, aggression, and school-related problems. The application of appropriate social control and sanctioning strategies such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision are also matched to the juvenile's individualized circumstances. Incentives such as early release from supervision, extended curfew, and recreational outings with volunteers are used to reward success and improve the chances of long-term behavior change.

Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed an electronic data management system and uses the data generated and reported to better understand the juvenile population, activities in relation to those juveniles, and methods to become more effective and efficient. DJJ's electronic data management system is comprised of modules covering the full range of direct care and community-based activities. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to its core mission are enhanced through data-based decision making.

While DJJ has the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative

partnerships with state and local agencies and programs as well as private sector service providers are the cornerstone of DJJ's integrated approach. Local governments and commissions operate secure JDCs and an array of services addressing each aspect of the balanced approach. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juveniles, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

One such collaboration between DJJ and other state agencies is the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (VPSTC), which officially opened September 19, 2013. The VPSTC, located at the site of the repurposed Hanoover JCC, is a full-service training facility that offers newly renovated classrooms, a gymnasium, conference space, and outdoor training areas. DJJ's Director of Training and Development serves as the chief administrator of the VPSTC; the DJJ Training Academy is located on the grounds, providing training to all DJJ employees. The VPSTC also provides training and work space to other state agencies with a public safety or emergency preparedness mission. Partner agencies include the Virginia State Police and the Departments of Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

Through the application of the integrated approach to juvenile justice, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. DJJ strives to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies.



Terminology

Acronyms and terms commonly used by DJJ are defined below. Terms are referred to by their acronyms throughout the report. (See Appendix A for a description of other and miscellaneous offenses and other detention dispositional statuses.)

Acronyms

ADHD: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

ADP: Average Daily Population

AWOL: Absent Without Leave or Permission

BADGE: Balanced Approach Data
Gathering Environment

BSU: Behavioral Services Unit

CCD: Child Care Days

CCRC: Central Classification and Review Committee

CD: Conduct Disorder

CEST: Classification and Evaluation
Services Team (at RDC)

CHINS: Child in Need of Services

CHINSup: Child in Need of Supervision

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CSA: Comprehensive Services Act for
At-Risk Youth and Families

CSU: Court Service Unit

CTE: Career and Technical Education

CTST: Classification and Treatment
Services Team (at JCCs)

DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument

DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy

DCE: Virginia Department of Correctional Education

DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DMC: Disproportionate Minority Contact

DOC: Virginia Department of Corrections

DOJ: United States Department of Justice

DOL: United States Department of Labor

DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare

DRG: Data Resource Guide

DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4th edition

ERD: Early Release Date

FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team

FY: Fiscal Year

GED: General Educational Development credential

IBR Unit: Intensive Behavioral Redirection Unit
(previously Administrative Segregation Unit)

ICJ: Interstate Commission for Juveniles

ICN: Intake Case Number

ICRC: Institutional Classification
and Review Committee

ISU: Intensive Services Unit

J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations

JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center

JCO: Juvenile Correctional Officer

JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

JDC: Juvenile Detention Center

JP: Juvenile Profile

LEA: Local Education Agency

LMS: Learning Management System

LOS: Length of Stay

LRD: Late Release Date

MAYSI: Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument

MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOE: Maintenance of Effort

ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention

PO: Probation/Parole Officer

Post-D: Post-Dispositional



Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional

RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center

REEP: Re-Entry to Education and Employment Project

SIR: Serious Incident Report

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

TDO: Temporary Detention Order

VCC: Virginia Criminal Code

VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network

VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community
Crime Control Act

VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center

VSP: Virginia State Police

WERP: Work/Education Release Program

YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Definitions

Admission: the physical arrival of a juvenile at a facility when he or she is officially entered into the facility's population count.

Adjudication: the findings of a court on whether a juvenile is innocent or not innocent based on the evidence presented at the adjudicatory hearing. If the juvenile is found not innocent, he or she is adjudicated delinquent for the offense.

Adjudicatory Hearing: a court hearing on the merits of a petition filed (alleging a delinquent act, CHINS, or CHINSup) to determine whether a juvenile is innocent or not innocent.

Blended Sentence: the sentencing option for a juvenile convicted in circuit court, which combines a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence. Section 16.1-272 of the *Code of Virginia* allows the circuit court to impose an adult sentence with a portion of that sentence to be served with DJJ and provides that the judge may suspend the adult sentence pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition.

Certification: when, after a preliminary hearing, a judge determines there is probable cause for a juvenile 14

years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for a trial as an adult. If the juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the juvenile is charged with any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

CHINS: a child whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to (i) the well-being and physical safety of that child or, (ii) if under the age of 14, the well-being and physical safety of another person. To meet the definition of CHINS, there must be a clear and substantial danger to the life or health of the child or another person, and the intervention of the court must be found to be essential to provide the treatment, rehabilitation, or services needed by the child or the child's family. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

CHINSup: a child who (i) is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him or her in school, (ii) runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian on more than one occasion, or (iii) escapes from or leaves a court-ordered residential placement without permission. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Commitment: a court order at a dispositional hearing placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*. A commitment to DJJ differs from an admission to RDC. An admission to RDC may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is held in a JDC). A single admission to RDC could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions to RDC.



CSU: a locally- or state-operated entity that provides services to a juvenile court, including intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, case management, and other related services in the community.

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a juvenile that would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult as designated under state law, a local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses.

Detainment: the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC or has a change in dispositional status before being released.

DAI: a detention screening tool used during CSU intake to guide detention decisions using objective criteria. See Appendix B.

Detention Hearing: a judicial hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-250 of the *Code of Virginia* that determines whether a juvenile should be placed in a JDC, continue to be held in a JDC, or be released with or without conditions until an adjudicatory hearing.

Determinate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile 14 years of age or older to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender. The court specifies the length of the commitment, has continuing jurisdiction over the juvenile, and must conduct periodic reviews if the juvenile remains in direct care for longer than 24 months. A juvenile may be committed to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender for up to seven years, not to exceed the juvenile's 21st birthday. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Direct Care: the time during which a juvenile, who is committed to DJJ pursuant to §§ 16.1-272, 16.1-278.8 (A)(14), and 16.1-278.8 (A)(17) of the *Code of Virginia*, is under the supervision of staff in a juvenile residential facility operated by DJJ or an alternative residential placement.

Disposition: a court order determining the consequence for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in juvenile court which occurs after the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment services and sanctions. The dispositional hearing is similar to a sentencing hearing in a criminal court. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Diversion: the handling of a juvenile intake complaint in an informal manner rather than through the official court process. The intake officer must develop a plan for the juvenile that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The juvenile and his or her parents must agree to the diversion plan. Informal supervision is limited to 90 days for truancy and 120 days for all other offenses. The following complaints may not be diverted: an alleged violent juvenile felony, a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense, and a second or subsequent truancy complaint. See §§ 16.1-227 and 16.1-260 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Domestic Relations: matters before the juvenile court having to do with the family and child welfare, including child custody, visitation, paternity, and other petitions delineated in § 16.1-241 of the *Code of Virginia*. Criminal and delinquent matters are not included.

FY: the time period measured from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the following year. For example, FY 2013 begins July 1, 2012, and ends June 30, 2013.

Group Home: a juvenile residential facility that is a community-based, home-like single dwelling or its acceptable equivalent. Placements can be pre-D or post-D.

Halfway House: a residential facility housing juveniles in direct care transitioning to the community. Prior to FY 2013, juveniles were placed on parole supervision during their stay in halfway houses.

Indeterminate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile to DJJ in which the juvenile's LOS is calculated based on statutory requirements and the LOS Guidelines. The commitment may not exceed 36 continuous months except in cases of murder or manslaughter or extend past a juvenile's 21st birthday. See §§ 16.1-285 and 16.1-278.8 (A)(14) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Intake Case: a juvenile with one or more intake complaints involving a delinquent act, a CHINS, or a CHINSup.

Intake Complaint: a request for the processing of a petition to initiate court action in a juvenile court. An intake officer at the CSU decides whether to file a petition initiating formal court action.

JCC: a secure facility operated by DJJ where 24-hour care is provided to juveniles committed to DJJ. Ser-



vices provided during this period include supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.

JDC: a local or regional secure residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody. JDCs may house juveniles both pre-dispositionally and post-dispositionally. See §§ 16.1-248.1, 16.1-278.8, and 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

LOS Guidelines: a framework established by the Board of Juvenile Justice, as mandated by § 66-10 of the *Code of Virginia*, to determine the length of time a juvenile indeterminately committed to DJJ will remain in direct care. Factors that affect a juvenile's LOS include the seriousness of the offenses, the juvenile's offense history, the juvenile's behavior while in direct care, and the juvenile's progress toward completing treatment goals.

Major Offender: a juvenile who is indeterminately committed to DJJ for an offense of murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, aggravated sexual battery, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, armed robbery, carjacking, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, aggravated malicious wounding, felonious injury by mob, abduction, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, or arson of an occupied dwelling. A major offender case requires administrative review before the juvenile is released.

Parole: a period of supervision and monitoring of a juvenile in the community following his or her release from commitment.

Petition: a document filed with the juvenile court by the intake officer, initiating formal court action. Petitions may allege that a juvenile is delinquent, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or an abused or neglected child; may be for domestic relations purposes; or may be for other actions over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction (e.g., protective orders, work permits, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

Post-D Detention with Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to six months with structured programs of treatment and services intended to maintain and build community ties. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have com-

mitted a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. See §§ 16.1-278.8 (A)(16) and 16.1-284.1 (B) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Post-D Detention without Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to 30 days without special programs provided. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. Sections 16.1-284.1, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the *Code of Virginia* provide additional statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to detainment.

Pre-D Detention: the confinement in a JDC of a juvenile awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. To be eligible for pre-D detention, the judge, intake officer, or magistrate must find probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony offense. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself. Section 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia* provides the criteria under which a juvenile may be detained prior to disposition.

Pre-D and Post-D Reports: documents prepared (i) within the timelines established by approved procedures when ordered by the court, (ii) for each juvenile placed on probation supervision, (iii) for each juvenile committed to DJJ or placed in post-D detention with programs, or (iv) upon written request from another CSU when accompanied by a court order. The report must include identifying and demographic information for the juvenile, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and educational information about the juvenile; information about the juvenile's family; and dispositional and treatment recommendations if permitted by the court.

Probable Cause: there is a reasonable amount of suspicion, supported by the circumstances, sufficiently strong to justify a prudent person's belief that the facts are likely true.

Probation: the court-ordered disposition placing a juvenile under the supervision of a CSU in the community for a specified length of time and requiring compliance with specified rules and conditions.



Psychotropic Medication: drugs that affect the mind, perception, behavior, or mood. Common types include antidepressants, anxiolytics or anti-anxiety agents, antipsychotics, and mood stabilizers.

Quarter: a three-month time period of a fiscal or calendar year. For example, the first quarter of FY 2013 begins July 1, 2012, and ends September 30, 2012.

REACH: a behavior modification program used in the JCCs that involves concepts of responsibility, empowerment, achievement, change, and hope. The program focuses on identifying desired behaviors, tracking inappropriate behaviors, providing feedback, and using a system of phases through which juveniles can advance.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this document by (i) Rearrest: a petitioned juvenile intake complaint for a new delinquent act or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense, regardless of the court's determination of delinquency or guilt; (ii) Reconviction: a delinquent adjudication for a new delinquent act or a guilty conviction of a new criminal offense subsequent to a rearrest; and (iii) Reincarceration: a return to commitment or incarceration subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

Region: in order to manage the use of community resources statewide, DJJ divides Virginia into six regions.

Resident: a juvenile residing in a JDC, JCC, halfway house, or group home on a 24-hour basis.

Serious Juvenile Offender: a juvenile who is committed to DJJ and given a determinate commitment. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Shelter Care: a facility or emergency shelter specifically approved to provide a range of as-needed services on an individual basis, not to exceed 90 days. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult, such as truancy, curfew violation, or running away.

TDO: issuance of an order by a judge, magistrate, or special justice for the involuntary inpatient mental health treatment of a juvenile, after an in-person evaluation by a mental health evaluator, when it is found that (i) because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to himself or others to

the extent that a severe or irreversible injury is likely to result, as evidenced by recent acts or threats, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of his or her ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusional thinking or by a significant impairment of functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or self-control; and (ii) the minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. A TDO is for a brief period of time (up to 96 hours) for treatment and evaluation and pending a subsequent review of the admission (the minor may be released or involuntarily committed at the hearing). See Article 16 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (§ 16.1-335 *et seq.*).

Transfer: a juvenile court, after consideration of specific statutory factors, determines the juvenile court is not the proper court for the proceedings involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense who is accused of a felony and transfers jurisdiction to the circuit court.

Transfer Hearing: a hearing in juvenile court wherein the juvenile court judge determines whether the juvenile court should retain jurisdiction or transfer the case for criminal proceedings in circuit court. A transfer hearing is initiated by the attorney for the Commonwealth filing a motion in the juvenile court for a hearing. The judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and examine issues of competency, the juvenile's history, and specific statutory factors. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Violent Juvenile Felony: any of the delinquent acts enumerated in §§ 16.1-269.1 (B) and 16.1-269.1 (C) of the *Code of Virginia* when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older. The offenses include murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, robbery, carjacking, rape, forcible sodomy, and object sexual penetration. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

YASI: a validated tool which provides an objective classification of an individual's risk of reoffending by assessing both static and dynamic risk and protective factors in 10 distinct functional domains. See Appendix C.



DJJ Historical Timeline

The information below presents a history of the juvenile justice system in Virginia based on records and historical data currently available to DJJ.

1891: The Prison Association of Virginia opened the first privately-operated, state-subsidized juvenile facility as the Laurel Industrial School for White Boys in Laurel, Virginia (Henrico County).

1897: The Virginia Manual Labor School was established by John Henry Smyth in Hanover County.

1908: The General Assembly created the State Board of Charities and Corrections to administer a penitentiary and several adult penal farms and to oversee the industrial schools.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections in conjunction with the Richmond Associated Charities purchased a farm in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County) and created the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls.

1912: The City of Richmond established the first juvenile court in Virginia by dedicating a section of its police court to juveniles.

1914: The General Assembly enacted legislation allowing courts of record, police, and justice courts to hear cases concerning juveniles and judge them delinquent, neglected, or dependent.

1915: Janie Porter Barrett and the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs opened the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls at Peake in Hanover County.

1920: Due to financial hardship, control, and direction issues, oversight of the three industrial schools were transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia and facility names changed to the following: the Laurel Industrial School became the Virginia Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls at Peake became the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls, and the Virginia Manual Labor School became the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys.

1922: The General Assembly required every city and county in Virginia to establish a juvenile court.

The Virginia Industrial School for Boys moved to Beaumont, Virginia (Powhatan County).

The General Assembly merged the State Board of Charities and Corrections with the newly created State Board of Public Welfare. A Children's Bureau was formed to oversee juveniles committed to state care.

1927: The Department of Public Welfare was created to administer the adult prison system and the industrial schools.

1942: The General Assembly created DOC and the Parole Board as independent agencies, and oversight of the industrial schools was given to the State Board of Public Welfare.

1948: DOC and the Parole Board were merged into the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

1950: The Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls was renamed the Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School.

1951: The Bureau of Juvenile Probation and Detention was created within the Department of Welfare and Institutions with its core functions dedicated to the juvenile probation system.

1952: The Division of Youth Services was formed within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Due to lack of control and protection, the state purchased the private Chesterfield Study Home for White Boys and operated it through the Department of Welfare and Institutions.



1954: The Mobile Psychiatric Clinic was created and originally directed by the Medical College of Virginia and then by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals. The clinic traveled to facilities holding juveniles committed to state care for the purpose of providing diagnosis, treatment, and staff instruction.

1964: Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center opened in Natural Bridge, Virginia (Rockbridge County).

1965: Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center became the first Virginia juvenile facility to be racially integrated.

The Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School was racially integrated.

1966: Administration of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic transferred to the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

1969: RDC opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), resulting in the closure of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic.

1972: The General Assembly established 31 J&DR court districts with full-time judges who were appointed by the General Assembly to six-year terms.

The General Assembly enacted legislation creating state operated probation services to be administered by the Division of Youth Services under the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Localities were given the option to remain locally operated or allow the state to assume control.

1974: The Department of Welfare and Institutions was separated into the Department of Welfare (later to be the Department of Social Services) and DOC. Three major responsibilities were given to DOC: youth, adult services, and probation and parole services.

1982: Oak Ridge Youth Learning Center opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), serving mentally disabled, developmentally delayed, and emotionally disturbed juveniles.

1990: The Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from DOC, along with a State Board of Youth and Family Services.

1991: The Rehabilitative School Authority and the Board of the Rehabilitative School Authority were renamed DCE and the Board of Correctional Education, respectively, providing a broad array of educational programs to Virginia's state-responsible adult and juvenile populations.

1996: The Department of Youth and Family Services and the Board of Youth and Family Services were renamed DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice, respectively. DJJ's learning centers were renamed JCCs.

1999: Culpeper JCC opened in Mitchells, Virginia (Culpeper County), designed for maximum security to house older, higher-risk males.

2005: Barrett JCC was closed and mothballed.

2010: Natural Bridge JCC was closed and mothballed.

2012: The former DCE merged with DJJ and became DJJ's Division of Education.

2013: Hanover JCC was closed and repurposed as the VPSTC.

The program at Oak Ridge JCC was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC, RDC was moved to the former Oak Ridge JCC building, and the former RDC building was repurposed as an administrative building.



Data in the DRG

DJJ has published the DRG annually since 2001. After some initial modifications in the early editions, the DRG remained substantially unchanged until the FY 2012 report. While this stability has allowed users to easily navigate the report from year to year, it has also limited the data presented.

A plan to revamp the DRG began shortly after publication of the FY 2011 report. A user questionnaire was distributed and completed by various stakeholders in order to guide the development of the new report. The responses to these questionnaires indicated that staff use the DRG for many necessary job functions, including tracking data and trends within their locality or facility, comparing their system to statewide trends, evaluating staff performance according to their employee work profiles, and guiding decisions concerning services and operations.

The FY 2012 DRG and the current DRG have many similarities to previous editions and continue to fulfill the reporting mandates. Some revisions and data clarifications are described below:

- » A review of all queries was completed, resulting in potential data changes from previous reports. Methodology changes are noted where applicable.
- » Any changes to the data after the date of download are not reflected in this report.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding.
- » Rounded percentages less than 0.1% are presented as 0.0%.
- » The race of “Other/Unknown” was previously labeled as “Other;” however, the data remain comparable.
- » Ethnicity is reported as “Hispanic,” “Non-Hispanic,” or “Unknown/Missing.” There are a substantial percentage of juveniles with unknown or missing ethnicity data.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified. For demographic information, they are counted as “Other/Unknown” race, “Unknown/Missing” ethnicity, “Male” sex, and “Missing” age. (“Missing” is not currently an option for sex.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data will be available online.
- » Some statewide JDC data provided in reports prior to FY 2012 are not included. See pages 28-29 for further explanation of changes to JDC data.

- » Facility-specific JDC data are presented in summary form. More detailed facility-specific JDC data will be available online.
- » Direct care facility-specific data are no longer presented in printed form. Instead, the facility-specific data will be available online.
- » Juveniles in halfway houses during FY 2013 remained under direct care status rather than being placed on parole supervision; therefore, FY 2013 halfway house data are included with JCCs, and the combined information is reported in the direct care section.

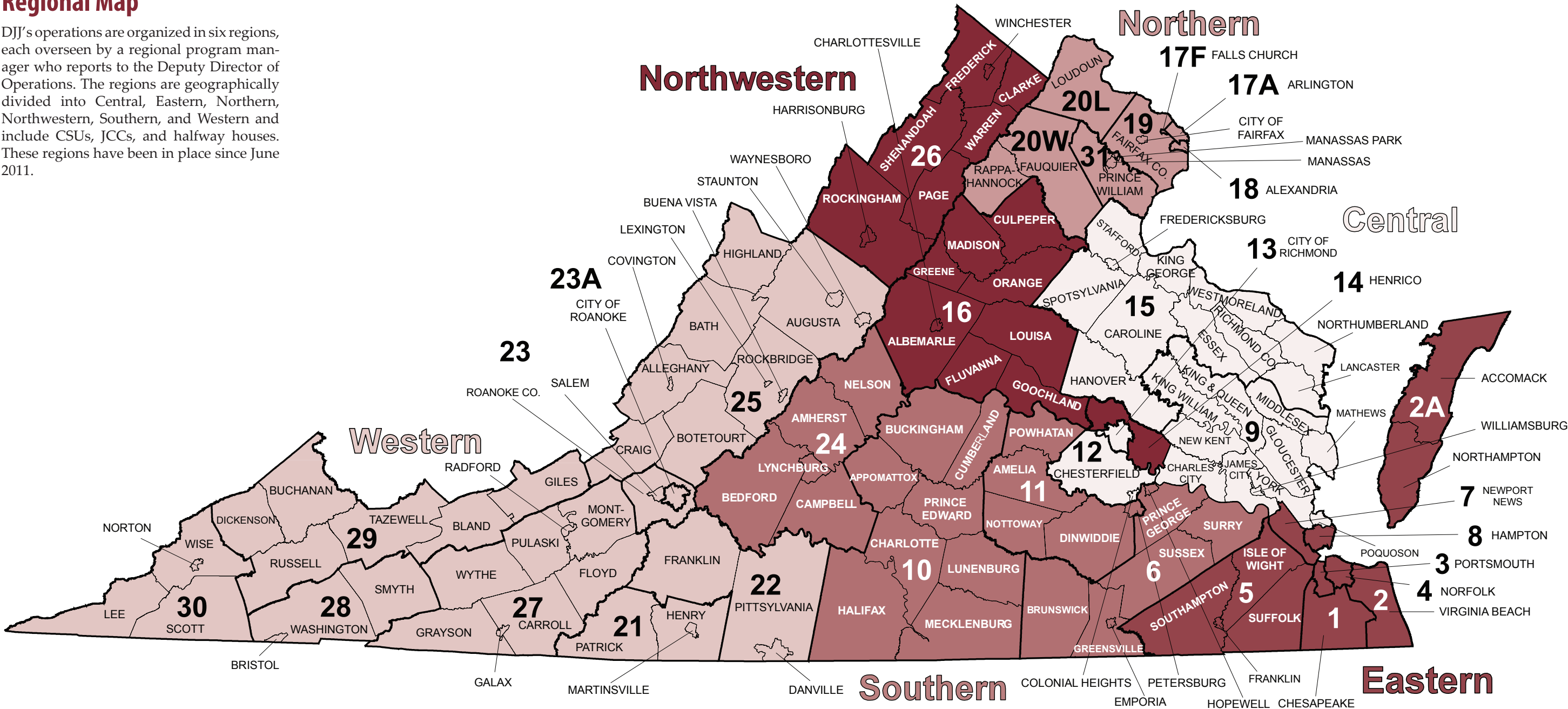
Reporting Requirements

The DRG fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 *et seq.*, and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for DJJ. These mandates are combined in Item 408, Paragraph F of the Appropriation Act, Chapter 806, 2013 Acts of the General Assembly. The reporting requirements include juvenile offender demographics and characteristics, services provided, and recidivism rates.



Regional Map

DJJ’s operations are organized in six regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Operations. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwestern, Southern, and Western and include CSUs, JCCs, and halfway houses. These regions have been in place since June 2011.

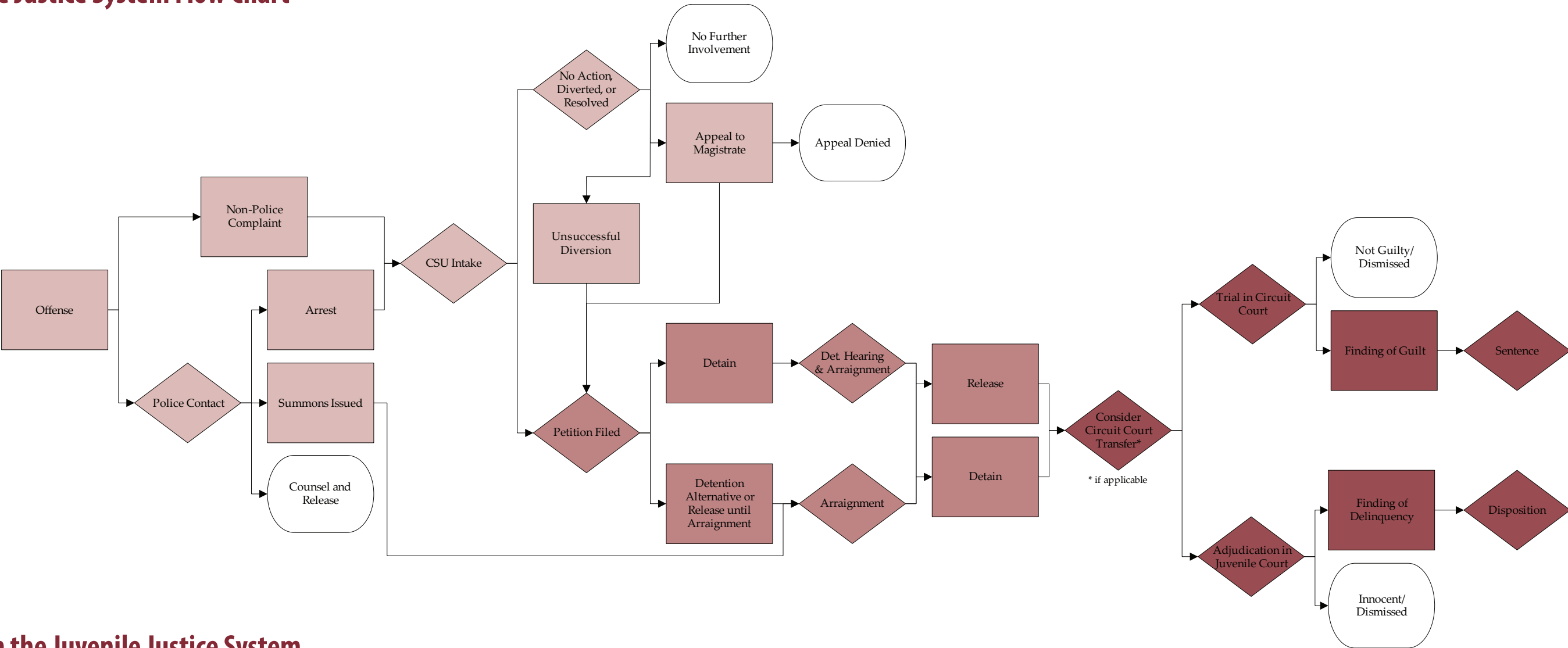


Central	Eastern	Northern
CSU 9, 12, 13, 15 JCC RDC	CSU 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 HH* Hampton Place	CSU 17A, 17F, 18, 19, 20L, 20W, 31 JCC Culpeper
Northwestern	Southern	Western
CSU 14, 16, 26 JCC Beaumont	CSU 6, 10, 11, 24 JCC Bon Air	CSU 21, 22, 23, 23A, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 HH* Abraxas House

* HH is an abbreviation for halfway house.



Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is committed, a parent, a citizen, an agency representative, or law enforcement personnel may seek to have a complaint filed against a juvenile with an intake officer.
- » When the juvenile has contact with law enforcement, he or she may be taken into custody (arrested), summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, or counseled and released with no further action taken.
- » The intake officer reviews the circumstances of the complaint to determine whether probable cause exists.
- » If there is insufficient probable cause, the complaint is resolved with no further action.
- » If probable cause exists, the intake officer has the discretion to informally process or divert the case, file a petition to initiate court action, or file a petition with an order placing the juvenile in a JDC. If the intake officer does not file a petition on a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense, the complaining party may appeal this decision to the magistrate.

Petition and Detention

- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the juvenile, the next court appearance is the juvenile's arraignment, where he or she is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, asked to enter a plea, and advised of his or her right to an attorney. The juvenile does not have the right to an attorney at the arraignment hearing.
- » If the juvenile is detained pending the hearing, a detention hearing must be held within 72 hours of the detainment. At the detention hearing, the juvenile has the right to an attorney and is arraigned on the offenses charged in the petition. The judge decides whether to hold him or her in a JDC or release him or her, with or without conditions, until the adjudication.

Adjudication or Trial

- » When a juvenile is adjudicated in juvenile court, he or she has all Constitutional protections afforded in criminal court (e.g., the rights to an attorney, to have witnesses, to cross-examination, against self-incrimination), with the exception of the right to a jury trial. All charges must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
- » If the judge finds the juvenile to be delinquent, the case is usually continued to another day for the judge to make a dispositional decision. The judge's adjudication and dispositional decision may be appealed by either party to the circuit court for a *de novo* (like new) review.
- » When a juvenile is tried in circuit court as an adult, the case is handled in the same manner as a trial of an adult. The conviction and sentencing in circuit court may be appealed by either party to the Court of Appeals.



Types of Juvenile Dispositions

- » Defer adjudication and/or disposition for a specified period of time, with or without probation supervision, to consider dismissing the case if the juvenile exhibits good behavior during the deferral period.
- » Impose a fine, order restitution, and/or order the juvenile to complete a public service project.
- » Suspend the juvenile's driver's license.
- » Impose a curfew on the juvenile.
- » Order the juvenile and/or the parent to participate in programs or services.
- » Transfer legal custody to an appropriate individual, agency, organization, or local board of social services.
- » Place the juvenile on probation with specified conditions and limitations that may include required participation in programs or services.
- » Place the juvenile in a JDC for 30 days or less.
- » Place the juvenile in a post-D program in a JDC for a period not to exceed six months.
- » Commit the juvenile to DJJ for an indeterminate or determinate period of time.

Juveniles in Circuit Court

Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

A case involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older accused of a felony may be certified or transferred to circuit court where the juvenile would be tried as an adult under one of the five following circumstances:

Mandatory Certification: If a juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, murder by lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, he or she receives a preliminary hearing in juvenile court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile will automatically be certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: When a juvenile is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia* that does not require mandatory certification, the prosecution may request certification. The juvenile will receive a preliminary hearing in juvenile court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile is certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Transfer: When a juvenile is charged with a felony offense, the prosecutor may ask a juvenile court judge to transfer the case to circuit court for trial as an adult. The juvenile court judge receives a transfer report documenting each of the factors that the court must consider in the hearing (e.g., age, seriousness and number of alleged offenses, amenability to treatment and rehabilitation, availability of dispositional alternatives, prior juvenile record, mental capacity and emotional maturity, educational record, etc.). The judge decides whether the juvenile is a proper person to remain in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. If not, the case goes to the circuit court. The decision to transfer the case may be appealed by either party.

Direct Indictment: In cases proceeding under mandatory or prosecutorial discretionary certification, if the juvenile court does not find probable cause, the attorney for the Commonwealth may seek a direct indictment in the circuit court on the instant offense and all ancillary charges. The direct indictment is not appealable.

Waiver: A juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with a felony may waive the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with the written consent of counsel and have the case heard in the circuit court.

Trial of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Juveniles whose cases are transferred to circuit court are tried in the same manner as adults, but juveniles may not be sentenced by a jury. A conviction of a juvenile as an adult precludes the juvenile court from taking jurisdiction of such juvenile for any subsequent offenses committed by that juvenile and any pending allegations of delinquency that had not been disposed of by the juvenile court at the time of the criminal conviction. If a juvenile is not convicted in circuit court, jurisdiction over that juvenile for any future alleged delinquent behavior is returned to the juvenile court.

Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Circuit court judges may sentence juveniles transferred or certified to their courts to juvenile or adult sentences, including adult prison time, jail time, or both. When sentenced to both a juvenile and an adult sentence, it is called a "blended sentence" in which the court orders the juvenile to serve the beginning of his or her sentence with DJJ and a later portion in an adult correctional facility.



